

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON *DOLDINA LIMERA*
(HEMIPTERA: REDUVIIDAE)

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In copying the final manuscript of our review³ of the genus *Doldina* for the printer, an extensive portion was inadvertently omitted from the description of the new species *Doldina limera*, and the omission was not noticed until the article had appeared in print. The corrected description is given below; and we also note another correction to be made in our "Review," where, at line 3 of page 273, "Fig. 2" should read "Fig. 3".

Doldina limera Hussey and Elkins

Doldina limera Hussey and Elkins, 1956, Quart. Jour. Fla. Acad. Sci., 1955, 18(4): 267 [State of Pernambuco, Brasil; type in U. S. National Museum].

Length, ♂, 15.8 mm., humeral width 2.1 mm.

Pale testaceous; membrane hyaline, with numerous rather large fuscous spots inside closed cells and some faint brownish markings outside them; hind femora lightly spotted with brown; connexival segments, above and below, with a small piceous spot in outer apical angle, spots of last two segments becoming linear; abdominal dorsum with a broad brown median stripe, interrupted at most segmental incisures, with irregular longitudinal lines of black and red each side of median stripe, and with a submarginal row of large, round, brownish spots, one at middle and one at hind margin of each segment. Male genital segment with a few blackish spots.

Head, including neck, slightly longer than pronotum (257:246),⁴ and more than twice as long to tip of tylus as its transocular width (257:123); pre-ocular margin to tip of antenniferous tubercle, as seen from above, two-thirds as long as an eye (41:61) and less than half as long (41:96) as post-ocular margin measured to constriction forming the neck; minimum dorsal interocular distance about twice the width of an eye (61:32). Supra-antennal spines minute, almost obsolete. Lengths of antennal segments I:II = 765:563 (others

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³ Quart. Jour. Fla. Acad. Sci., 1955, 18(4): 261-278 (1956).

⁴ As in the original description, measurements in parentheses are in hundredths of a millimeter.

missing), first segment nearly one-fifth longer (765:650) than head, pronotum, and scutellum conjoined; pilosity of first segment quite short and sparse, hairs rarely longer than thickness of segment and commonly only slightly longer than the distance between their bases; pilosity on sides of head scanty, oblique, not projecting laterally beyond outer margins of eyes; gula with only a few long hairs.

Pronotum one-fifth longer on median line than its transhumeral width (246:209), posterior lobe nearly three-fifths longer (152:96) than anterior lobe, width at anterior angles about two-fifths (87:209) the transhumeral width. Posterior margin transverse before scutellum, posterior angles obtusely rounded, not at all produced backward as lobules, postero-lateral margins not sinuate; supra-humeral spines minute (0.07 mm. long), discal spines represented by minute black conical tubercles. Scutellum much longer than wide (140:96), its Y-shaped tumid area triangularly impressed at about mid-length of scutellum. Outer apical angle of first connexival segment with a small, blunt-tipped, digitiform spinule, second segment with only a small callose node, both of these piceous-brown. Median posterior process of hypopygial margin (Fig. 2) horizontal, directed forward, spatulate, a little broader at middle than at base, very plainly grooved on upper surface, extreme tip reflexed. Internal genitalia not dissected.